

18 - 2022-04-12

PRAYER

BIBLE - Psalm 118:8-9

QUIZ - LA PRUEBA

Q: On November 3, 1835, where was the Third Consultation held?

A: San Felipe

Q: At the Third Consultation, did the Texians resolve for Texas independence?

A: No

Q: To what office in the provisional government was Henry Smith appointed by the Third Consultation?

A: Governor

Q: Was the army Santa Anna assembled to invade Texas in 1836 relatively small and poorly supported, or relatively large and well supported?

A: large and well supported

Q: Were the Texians' military preparations during the winter of 1835-36 generally confused and lethargic, or orderly and energetic?

A: confused and lethargic

ASSIGNMENT

Read Yoakum volume 2 chapter 3

<https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=Qno9AQAAMAAJ&pg=GBS.RA1-PA70&printsec=frontcover&output=reader&hl=en>

Study class notes

Study timeline

TIMELINE

- 1528 De Vaca lands at Galveston Island
- 1541 Coronado enters Texas panhandle from west
- 1542 De Soto expedition enters Texas from northeast
- 1685 La Salle lands at Matagorda Bay
- 1718 San Antonio mission, presidio, and villa are established
- 1803 Louisiana Purchase is made
- 1819 Eastern border of Texas established at Sabine River
- 1821 Moses Austin receives a grant to form a colony in Texas
- 1824 Mexican federal constitution is passed
- 1825 Baptist minister Joseph Bays begins preaching in Texas
- 1827 Coahuila y Texas state constitution is passed
- 1829 Lydia Allcorn makes the first known public profession of faith in Christ
- 1830 Bustamente takes power and pursues a narrow policy toward Texas
- 1832 First Texian Consultation meets at San Felipe
- 1832 Santa Anna restores constitutionally-elected President Pedraza
- 1833 Santa Anna becomes president of Mexico under the 1824 constitution
- 1833 Second Texas Consultation proposes statehood for Texas and sends Austin as its delegate to Mexico City
- 1834 Stephen F. Austin is arrested and imprisoned in Mexico City
- 1835 Stephen F. Austin returns to Texas in September
- 1835 War between Texas and Mexico begins with the battle of Gonzales, October 2nd
- 1835 Third Texas Consultation meets at San Felipe, November 3rd, appoints Sam Houston commander-in-chief of the army
- 1835 The Mexican army surrenders Bexar to the Texians, December 10th
- 1836 On January 7th, Stephen F. Austin and Sam Houston both write that Texas must declare independence

LESSON

December 1836

General Houston, commander-in-chief, worked toward organizing and supplying the army

- sent his quartermaster general to New Orleans
- appointed assistant q.g. and posted him at Velasco
 - ordered some troops to Refugio, with supplies at Copano and some to Goliad, with supplies at Matagorda
- appointed another assistant q.g. to Gaines's ferry on the Sabine to supply volunteers coming by land
- appointed officers to command and recruit at largest towns
 - James Neill at Bexar
 - William Travis at San Felipe
 - J.W. Fannin at Velasco

30th

- Houston ordered all volunteers to Copano, to remain until he ordered
- 200 out of 300 volunteers defending Bexar departed with Colonel Johnson for Matamoros expedition, taking most of the supplies

1836

January

6th - Governor ordered Houston to make army ready to commence active operations by the earliest day possible; Houston so ordered all the troops

7th

- S.F. Austin wrote to Sam Houston that he had learned the federal party had joined Santa Anna against Texas "This, of course, leaves us no remedy but one, which is an immediate declaration of independence."
- Sam Houston wrote to John Forbes "I now feel confident that no further experiment need be made, to convince us that there is but one course left for Texas to pursue, and that is, an unequivocal declaration of independence, and the formation of a constitution, to be submitted to the people for their rejection or ratification."
- council appointed James Fannin to prepare for and conduct an attack on Matamoros, in clear usurpation of the powers of the commander-in-chief

8th - Fannin issued proclamation calling upon volunteers from “Bexar, Goliad, Velasco, and elsewhere”

-Yoakum: the supply situation for an invasion of Matamoros was hopeless; “it was madness to persevere in the expedition.”

-Governor Smith opposed council

11th

- council repudiated the governor

-Commissioners to US concluded loan of \$200,000

17th

- Houston despatched Colonel Bowie to Bexar, with a letter to Col Neill, desiring him to demolish the fortifications and bring off the artillery, as it would be impossible to hold the town with the small force there.

- Houston sent letter to Gov Smith informing him of the great confusion caused by the Matamoros expedition

-Col Neill could not remove the artillery for want of teams, and so did not destroy the fortifications, either; he had 80 men

-Gov Smith, hearing this news, despatched Col Travis with a small force to Bexar

-Travis asked Gov Smith for 500 troops, mostly regulars

“Militia and volunteers are but ill suited to garrison a town.”

“Enthusiasm may keep up an army for a few days, but money, and money alone, will support an army for regular warfare.”

18th -Commissioners concluded loan of \$50,000

“For these successes they were indebted to Colonel William Christy, of New Orleans, to whom, above all other men out of Texas, is she indebted for the favorable prosecution of the war of independence.”

-Houston arrived at Refugio

21st

-Houston issued orders for organizing the army as it arrived

-Colonel Johnson called upon General Houston and informed him about the powers granted to Colonel Fannin

31st

-John Wharton arrived from New Orleans at Velasco with provisions

-ordered to Copano by Fannin, but had been ordered elsewhere by Houston

“I shall await with them at Matagorda. I do this because I believe that, to execute your previous orders, and proceed to Copano, would not meet your present wishes . . . I enclose an original copy of Colonel Fannin’s orders for them. I perceive that there are more commanders-in-chief than one.”

February

1st - General Jose Urrea arrived with his force at Matamoras

1st - Santa Anna set out from Saltillo for Texas with 6,000 men, and a very large baggage train, including a great number of women

Texans did not respond quickly and effectively to the invasion, partly due to the confusion caused by the government's conflicting commissions to Houston and Fannin.

Yoakum:

The most important duties of the governor and council were, to provide ways and means for the support of the army. Had they attended more to these, instead of interfering with the command and movement of the troops, of which they were ignorant, the country would perhaps have suffered less, and not been witness to fields of slaughter.

DATE	ALAMO	CONVENTION
DEC		
30	200 out of 300 volunteers defending Bexar departed with Colonel Johnson for Matamoros expedition	
JAN		
	All during January, Colonel James Neill led the Bexar garrison to fortify the Alamo, making it something of a fortress	
14	Colonel James Neill, in command at Bexar, wrote to Houston and to government - "defenseless condition" - "Unless we are reinforced and victualled, we must become an easy prey to the enemy, in case of an attack."	
17	Sam Houston wrote to Governor Smith that he would like to order the fortifications at Bexar demolished and all the military supplies removed, as they did not have sufficient force to defend the place.	
19	Jim Bowie, sent by Houston, arrived with 30 men, including James Butler Bonham	
FEB		
?	At Refugio, Houston convinced Fannin and most of the Matamoros expedition to give it up; Fannin led his force to Goliad	
2	Bowie wrote Governor Smith that he and Neill had resolved to "die in these ditches" before they would surrender the post.	
3	William Travis, sent by Henry Smith, arrived with 18 men	
8	Davy Crocket and men with him	

	arrived at Alamo	
14	Colonel Neill left on furlow; his family were sick and needed him desperately.	
23	-Santa Anna arrived at Bexar -Travis retreated to Alamo -Santa Anna demanded unconditional surrender -Texans answered with a shot -Mexicans hoisted blood-red flag -Attack began by degrees	
23	Travis wrote to Colonel Fannin at Goliad making known his position and requesting relief	
24	Bowie became very sick	
24	Travis wrote to government; see letter below	
25	Letter from Travis reached Fannin at Goliad	
28	Fannin set out for Bexar (90 miles) with 300 men and 4 cannons, but had scant transportation and provisions, and after having difficulty right away, had to turn back after only 6 miles	
MARCH		
1	Captain John W. Smith arrived at Alamo from Gonzales with 32 men	Convention convenes at Washington, on the Brasos -Richard Ellis elected president
2	James Bonham arrived with news from Fannin at Goliad that he could not send help	Independence declared
4		Sam Houston unanimously chosen commander-in-chief
6	Sunday, early in the morning, Mexican army of 4,000 assaulted Alamo with ladders -189 defenders	Sam Houston sets out westward to lead the army

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -two assaults repulsed; third assault entered the Alamo -all the Texas defenders were killed, mostly fighting; a small number surrendered at the end, but were executed -521 Mexicans killed; about 500 more wounded -3 women, one child, and one man slave were left alive 	
12		Ordinance passed regarding organizing the militia; all able-bodied males between 17 and 50 subject to military duty, by lottery, for six months
16		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Appeal made to America, through the U.S. president for sympathy and aid -Constitution adopted -officers elected for temporary government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -David G. Burnet president -Lorenzo de Zavala vice-president
17		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -constitution signed -convention adjourned

Commandancy of the Alamo, Bexar, February 24, 1836

Fellow-citizens and compatriots: I am besieged by a thousand or more of the Mexicans under Santa Anna. I have sustained a continued bombardment for twenty-four hours, and have not lost a man. The enemy have demanded a surrender at discretion; otherwise the garrison is to be put to the sword, if the place is taken. I have answered the summons with a cannon-shot, and our flag still waves proudly from the walls. I shall never surrender or retreat. Then I call on you in the name of liberty, of patriotism, and of everything dear to the American character, to come to our aid with all despatch. The enemy are receiving reinforcements daily, and will no doubt increase to three or four thousand in four or five days. Though this call may be neglected, I am determined to sustain myself as long as possible, and die like a soldier who never forgets what is due to his own honor and that of his country. Victory or death!

W. Barret Travis, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding

P.S. The Lord is on our side. When the enemy appeared in sight, we had not three bushels of corn. We have since found, in deserted houses, eighty or ninety bushels, and got into the walls twenty or thirty head of beeves.
